NATIONAL	FINANCES.
Annual Report of t	
Treas	
The Secretary of the Tro	asury reports :-
The receipts for the fiscal were :-	year ending June 30, 1852,
From public lands	
From miscellaneous sources.	345,820 69 \$49,728,386 89
Add balance in the Trensury	July 1, 1851 10,911,645 68
Total. The expenditures for the sa	me fiscal year 46,007.896 20
Leaving a balance in the Tr	easury July 1,
(As appears in detail by	#1.1 A392 13th 5.7
The estimated receipts and	ATES.
for the fiscal year ending are:	June 30, 1854,
Receipts from customs, 1st q tual returns Receipts from customs, 2d,	\$15,728,992 25
Receipts from customs, 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters as estimamated,	33,271,007 75
Receipts from public lands Receipts from miscellaneous	2,000,000 00
Total receipts	
Add balance in the Treasury Total means, as estimate	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF
	URES, VIX:
ber, 30th, 1852, were.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
ing statement B.) The estimated expenditures	
design the arbon three	
quarters, from October I, 1862, to June 30, 58, are: —Civil list, foreign inter- course, and miscellaneous Expenses of collecting the	13,214,330 17
	1,575,000 00
Expenses of collecting the revenue from lands	192,646 28 8,689,530 21
ming militia, &c	706,620 18
Internal improvements, &c. Indian department Pensions	1,318,963 77 1,973,313 60 1,070,686 63
ding dry docks and ocean	
steam mail contracts Interest on the public debt.	7,454,300 66 3,725,600 10
Redemption of stock of the loan of 1843 Purchase of stock of the loan	5,922,931 35
of 1847	1,276.546 42 60,560,056 86
Leaving an estimated u	nappropriated uly 1, 1853, of \$5,372,079 51
This balance, it will be ob- after the application of	
to the redemption of the p The estimated receipts and for the fiscal year, comme 1863, and ending June 30, 1	ublic debt. expenditures
for the fiscal year, comme 1853, and ending June 30, 1	neing July 1, 1854, are:—
Receipts from customs Receipts from public lands Receipts from miscellaneous	2,000,000 00
Total estimated receipts. Add estimated balance in	
July 1, 1853	5,372,079 51
	ed \$56,572,079 51 same period, as estima-
tedby the several department Interior, War, and Navy,	nents-of State, Treasury,
are:	
Balances of former appropria to be expended this year Permanent and indefinite ap	\$6,879.883 28 propriations 9,172.829 68
Specific appropriations asked	for this year 30,151,040 64
This sum is composed of	the following particulars
Civil list, foreign intercour cellaneous	rse, and mis- \$11,213,430 74
Expenses of collecting reven toms	2,100,000 00 use from lands 204,520 00
Fortiscations, ordnance, ar	ming militia,
Internal improvements, &c	2,191,647 48 895,205 76 1,612,137 45
Indian department Pensions Naval establishment, in	2,023,512 00
Naval establishment, in docks and ocean steam mai Interest on public debt Purchase of stock on the loan	l contracts 12,684,222 05 3,400,638 64
wife to married and or	#40 000 PTO 00
Leaving an estimated ba Treasury, July 1, 1854, of.	lance in the
	nce to the foregoing state-
treasury for the year endis	ng on the 20th June, 1852
were \$60,640,032 57. Of from customs, \$47,339,326	
cellaneous, \$2,389,060 27; sury at the commencement	and a balance in the trea
645 68.	a de l'anna de la company
007,896 20, which includes	
on account of the public de For interest, including that of five per cent stock issue For the redemption of the	ebt, viz.:— on \$5,000,000 d to Texas \$4,000.297 80
Par the redemention of the	principal of

there were received rom lands and misbalance in the trea he year of \$10,911,following payments 000,000 various loans.
Reimbursement of revolutionary debt.....
Reimbursement of outstanding treasury notes. Simbursement of steek for the fourth and fifth instalment of the Mexican in-Total...

Besides which there was paid the instalment of the debt of the cities of the district.

The last instalment due to Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Award to American citizens under the same treaty. \$6,275,815 53 3.180.000 00 included in the expenditures of the last fiscal year on account of the principal and interest of the funded and unfunded public debt, which, deducted from the above sum, reduces the expenditure to \$35,862,099 89. From this latter sum, however, may be still further

\$35,962,099 89.
From this latter sum, however, may be still further deducted the following items, which form no portion of the regular expenses of the government, viz:—
Repayment to importers of the excess of deposits on un ascertained duties.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of drawbacks, allowances for damages on imported merchandise, ishing bounties, &c.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of drawbacks, allowances for damages on imported merchandise, ishing bounties, &c.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of drawbacks, allowances for damages on imported merchandise, ishing bounties, &c.

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\$840,918 86
Repayment of drawbacks, allowances for damages on imported merchandise, ishing bounties, &c.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of August, 138,086 41
Refunding duties under the accisions of the Papartment.

\$840,918 86
Repayment of Sth of St

Making together.

If to this is added the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, and lands which, previous to the year 1849, were deducted from the gross receipts, and the net revenue only paid into the Treasury, but which form items of expenditure during the last year, to the extent of \$3,277,691 82

2.249.715 38

Which, deducted from the preceding sum of \$35,962,009 89, would leave \$30,434,692 69 as the regular and ordinary, including some considerable items of extraordinary expenditures of the government for the last fincal year.

It will be observed that the whole amount of the last instalment to Mexico is included in the expenditure of tile year; but the sum of \$66,467 42 has since been refunded into the treasury, and will appear in the miscellaneous receipts for the current fiscal year, being the profits accruing to the United States from gain in exchange in sonsequence of the said instalment having been paid in the city of Mexico.

The balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st July, 1852, it will be seen, was \$14,632,136 37.

By the last annual report from this Department, the estimated total receipts and means from all sources for the year ending 30th June, 1852, were \$62,411,645 68. The estimated total expenditures for the same period were \$50,392,909 59; leaving an estimated unappropriated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last of \$11,455,743 09. The actual balance in the treasury at that date

was

From which deduct the balance of

.814,632,136 37 From which deduct the balance of appropriations already made for the same iscal year, undrawn, but subject to draft, on the 1st July last, 6.108.315 48

of.
To the payment of which the actual balance in the Treasury on that date, of \$14.632,136 37, was liable, and the actual unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 1st of

The estimated receipts for the current fiscal year as submitted in December, 1851, were \$51,800,000. The actual receipts so far as returns have been received for the five months ending the 30th November, being \$22,220,299 20, indicate the then estimates of receipts to have been nearly correct.

The then estimated expenditures, as submitted to Congress, for the current fiscal year, were \$42,892,299 19, and the unappropriated balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1853, provided no additional appropriations beyond the estimates then submitted should be made by Congress, was estimated at \$20,306,443. Congress, however, in its appropriations exceeded the estimates submitted by this Department, (including provision for any deficiency in the income of the Post Office in consequence of the reduction in the rates of postage,) about ten millions of dellars:

The extend exceedings for the current fiscal year.

The actual expenditures for the current fiscal year, as appropriated and authorized by Congress, (exclusive of the sum to be applied to the redemption of the public debt.) therefore amount to \$53,360,579 99, in place of \$42,892,299 19, as estimated by the Department; and the balance in the treasury at the end of the current fiscal year is estimated at \$5,372,079 51, after allowing the sum of \$7,199,479 77, as applicable to the redemption of the public debt.

This, however, it must be observed, is the unappropriated and not the actual balance which will be in the treasury at the date specified. The actual balance undrawn at that date, provided Congress creates no unexpected demands upon the treasury to be liquidated prior to July next, may be estimated at about \$10,000,600, after having redeemed during the year more than \$7,000,000 of the debt.

For the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1854, the total receipts are estimated at \$51,200,000, which, with the estimated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July next, will give as the estimated total means for the year the sum of \$56,572,079 51.

The estimated total expenditures for that period are \$46,203,753 60, leaving an estimated unappropriated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1854, of \$10,368,325 91, without other deduction from the available means of the year towards the reduction of the purchase from the land fund of the loan of 1847.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 20th November, 1851, was lions of dollars;
The actual expenditures for the current fiscal year,

1847.

The public dobt on the 20th November, 1851, was \$62,560,385 26, exclusive of the stock authorized to be delivered to Texas. by act of Congress of 9th September, 1850, amounting to \$10,000,000; of which \$5,000,000 of certificates were ready and awaiting the demand of that State at the date of my last annual report; that amount has since been delivered to the authorized agents of the State of Texas; thus increasing the aggregate registered debt to \$87,560.336 25. The following reductions have been made since the last annual exhibit of the public debt, up to the 1st of January:—

50 00 sueh....

The public debt on the 1st January, 1853, was \$65,131,692 13, (as per statement,) exclusive of the remaining \$5,000,000 deliverable to Texas under the act of 9th September, 1850, when the provisions of that law are fully complied with.

Since the above date an additional amount of the public debt has been redeemed to the extent of about \$250,600.

Since the above date an additional amount of the public debt has been redeemed to the extent of about \$250,000.

The department possesses no authority to purchase at a rate above par value any portion of the six per cent loan of 1847, and which is only redeemable in 1867, except to the extent of what balance may remain in the treasury from the receipts from the sale of public lands, after the interest on that loan has first been paid from such receipts. As the amount of that stock forms as large a section of the public debt, it would be secretable that four-rest should remove that restricted that four-rest should remove that the public debt, it would probable to the current marks the public debt, it would probable to the department to purchase some of the other tooks at rates above their par value, and in order to remove all uncertainty on the subject, I would recommend that express authority should be vested in the department to purchase, at its discretion, at the current market value, any portion of the existing public debt, to the extent of any surplus means on hand, provided the available balance in the treasury should never be reduced below five millions of dollars.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The receipts from duties on foreign merchandise

WAYS AND MEANS.

The receipts from duties on foreign merchandise for the last fiscal year, exhibit a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of \$1.678,241 30. This is deemed but a temporary decline of the receipts from that source, whilst it shows how unstable is the reliance placed upon the large amounts, which, in times of high prosperity, are expected from that branch of the revenue.

in times of high prosperity, are expected from that branch of the revenue.

The slightest disturbing causes felt in the channels of trade at once unfavorably affect the treasury; so any favorable impetus given to commerce, from causes often accidental, tends for the time to a sudden expansion of its revenues. This is observable to some extent in the receipts from duties on foreign goods for the periods above mentioned. The acquisition of our new territories on the Pacific, followed by the developement of their immense mineral resources, gave a corresponding extended basis for commercial operations. The sudden drain of foreign merchandise from the Atlantic ports to the Pacific, left a vacuum to be filled by fresh and larger importations of foreign dutiable goods, which, of course, was followed by a corresponding increase of receipts into the national treasury.

tations of foreign dutiable goods, which, of course, was followed by a corresponding increase of receipts into the national treasury.

The repeated and diastrous conflagrations at the principal port of the Pacific, destroying millions of property, in foreign goods, tended to a still further increase of foreign importations. The channels of trade, however, having once more accommodated themselves to these new circumstances, we find a gradual diminution in the year of nearly \$2,000,000. A new discovery of mineral wealth, though not within the boundaries of our own country, yet within the reach of its enterprise, is followed by increased bnoyancy in trade, and a corresponding increase in the revenues arising from it. By referring to my former annual reports, the views of this department may be found somewhat in detail of the results which, in my opinion, may be expected to flow, sooner or later, from a legislation which tends so injuriously to affect, if not to a great extent to destroy, some of the prominent manufacturing interests of the country, by giving to the foreign producer the control of the supplies of our home market. The iron interest was cited, to show the effect of permitting the surplus foreign productions, in all their various stages of manufacture, to be thrown soon our markets at almost nominal prices, and consequently upon the payment of comparatively nominal duties. Importations of bar, pig, and other iron, for the year ending 30th June, 1845, were 102,723 tons, producing duties amounting to \$1,794,784; and for the year ending 30th June,

duties. Importations of bar, pig, and other iron, for the year ending 30th June, 1845, were 102,723 tons, producing duties amounting to \$1,794,784; and for the year ending 30th June, 1852, the imports were 435,149 tons, producing duties amounting to \$3,272,812. Thus it is seen that while the quantity imported has increased four and a quarter times over that of 1845, the aggregate duties received is less than double the amount received from that source in 1845, and that, too, under a heavier rate of duty at the latter period. This enormous increase in the importations of iron, at prices so far below the fair or usual cost of production, both here and abroad, whilst it produced no corresponding benefit to the treasury, destroyed, in a good degree, the competition of our own producer and manufacturer. The result then foretold is now partially realized. The foreign producer, by a reduction of prices on his part, and of duties on our part, having possessed himself of the control of our market, raises the prices of iron, it is believed, beyond the remunerating point, and certainly far beyond the rates ruling during the period of the late hopeless struggle of our own manufacturer to sustain himself.

The effects of this state of things are felt in the very large increase of duties consequent upon the

The effects of this state of things are felt in the The effects of this state of things are felt in the very large increase of duties consequent upon the suddenly enhanced prices of iron, which must be paid by our consumers, and with the most unfavorable influences upon our numerous railroad enterprises now in progress, whilst it is attended with no corresponding benefit to those whose capital, embarked in this branch of manufacture, has been totally lost. On the other hand, by this rise in the prices of iron, it may be expected that a new stimulus will be given to that branch of American labor, which may again he met by similar consequences, when it shall have become a formidable competitor with the foreign producer, ending in a destructive reduction in price, and a redundant supply.

ducer, ending in a destructive reduction in price, and a redundant supply.

Whilst the foreign commerce of the country and the foreign market for its productions are undoubtedly of great importance, yet they both probably receive an undue share of consideration, for they respectively sink into relative insignificance when compared with our internal and coastwise commerce, and with the home market.

pared with our internal and coastwise commerce, and with the home market.

There are no records which will enable the department to give the correct amount of our internal and coastwise trade, but some idea may be formed of its vast extent when it is recollected that the annual value of the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing productions of the country is not less than three thousand millions of dollars (\$3,000,000,000,) as shown by the statistical returns of the late census, a large portion of which is transported by river, canal, or coasting vessels, or on railroads, and which, in the course of trade, changes hands several times before reaching the domestic consumer, making in the aggregate an amount of traffic counting by thousands of millions; while the whole amount shipped to foreign countries is but \$140,000,000, being only one-thirtieth part of the entire production of the country which thus finds an outlet in foreign markets.

The single article of coal annually transported

3,523,329 39 The storie article of coal annually transported coasts se, and in canal boats, or on railroads, is of

sufficient bulk to furnish full cargoes for four times the quantity of all the American tonnage employed in foreign commerce, and probably affords the means of livelihood to a greater number of persons than the

in foreign commerce, and probably should all means of livelihood to a greater number of persons than the latter.

The coastwise trade to and from the American ports in the Gulf of Mexico is of itself, probably, nearly equal, in point of value, to the entire export of American produbtions to foreign nations.

A striking difference between the magnitude and importance of the home market and the foreign one, is to be found in the statistics of exports of what is familiarly called the famine year of 1847. There was some difficulty at that time in procuring sufficient shipping, including both American and foreign, to convey our breadstuffs to the famishing nations of Europe; and yet our entire exports during that year of the two principal articles of food, Indian corn (maize) and flour, were only about three per cent of the former, and about ten per cent of the latter, estimated on the whole crop produced in the United States, leaving ninety-seven per cent of the Indian corn, and ninety per cent of the wheat crop, for the supply of the home market, where it was actually consumed. Our exports of breadstuffs at present are only about one-third of what they were during the above year of unusual demand, exhibiting in a still more striking contrast the immense difference between the home and foreign markets in favor of the former.

The mere tells collected by the canals and railroads on the transportation of merchandise for the internal trade of the country exceeds in amount the total value of all the breadstuffs purchased from us by for-

The imports of specie, during the same period, were \$5,503,544

And the exports of the same 42,674,105

of \$37,170,591. (See table.)

MINT.

The operations of the mint, particularly at Philadelphia, at which point the greatest portion of all gold dust and bullion concentrates for assay and coinage, have been conducted with a remarkable degree of promptness and despatch, such as to remove all cause of complaint on the part of depositors, notwithstanding the enormous amounts of gold dust which have been, and still continue to be, received at that institution.

The coinage at the mint, for the year ending 31st December, 1852, was as follows:

Gold, 6,094,785 pieces, of the value of \$51,595,698 50 Silver, 27,549,506 pieces \$47,310 00 Copper, 5,162,094 pieces \$1,620 94

Total \$52,404,569 44

Total. \$52,404,569 44

The full returns for the last quarter of the year have not been received from the branch mints, but the probable amount of their coinage will be about \$4,700,000, of which the proportion at the branch mint at New Orleans will be \$3,809,000, and the remainder about equally divided between the branch at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Geografia.

remainder about equally divided between the branch at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia.

In accordance with the act of last session, proposals have been invited by public advertisement, both here and in California, for the erection of a mint at San Francisco, in accordance with plans prepared with great care under the direction of this department. I, however, have great doubts whether any proposals will or can be made for the erection of a suitable building, and the supply of the needful machinery, for the sum of \$300,000, to which anoun Congress has restricted the expenditure, including both of these objects.

Even, however, should proposals be made which would be satisfactory, and could be accepted by the department, no progress could be made with the work until Congress authorizes the purchase of a site, and makes the needful appropriation therefor, as, from the best information now in possession of the department, none of the public reserves in that city afford proper and eligible locations for this building.

By the act of the 30th September, 1850, making

By the act of the 30th September, 1850, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851, Congress authorised the appointment of an United States assayer for California, and directed a contract to be made by this department with the proprietors of some well established assaying works for assaying gold and forming it into bars and ingots, under the supervision of the assayer. A comtract was concluded, and ample security required for its faithful performance; and the contractors were limited in their charges for the services rendered by them to the rate fixed by the Legislature of California in establishing a State assay office.

The department was induced, with a view to furnish, so far as it had the power, a safe and convenient currency to the people of California, to authorise the receipt of the issues of the assay office thus established for public dues, especially as they have all the essential requisites of coin, and this was believed to be the object of Congress.

The general appropriation act of the last session contained a provision by which the further receipt of these issues was prohibited, and in obedience thereto the instructions under which they had been received were revoked.

The department has reason to believe, from petitions addressed to it by a public meeting of the merchants from San Francisco, and from information received through other reliable sources, that much inconvenience and embarrassment has resulted from this legislation. It remains with Congress, however, to say what relief shall be extended, and the subject is submitted to their consideration.

The inconvenience arising from the scarcity of silver coinage still continues, and to such an extent as calls loudly for some legislative action to remedy the evil. Whether the present premium which silver bears in comparison wits gold, arises from the continued heavy influx of the latter and its consequent depreciated value, or from a special and unusual demand in Europe f

con any legal or equitable objection be advanced to continuing gold each sit and profession of the continuity of continuity of the continuity of continued as a legal teach is continued. Not does the present, or any future increased depreciation in the value of gold, form any just reason against its being continued as a legal teacher, at its present weight and fineness, for such continuity and want of stability in human affairs.

In the present state of thines, as connected with this studied, not only the public service, but also the want and convenience of the entire committy and want of stability in human affairs.

In the present state of thines, as connected with this studied, not only the public service, but also the want and convenience of the entire committy and want of stability in human affairs.

I would again call the attention of Congress to the subject of making mint certificates receivable in all dues to the government, and dispensing with the present bullion fund, which is mintained at an animal expansion of the public debt, besides the great advantages to the business community and the great advantages to the sunsess community and the great the great the great gre

the Pacific.

If the present system is to be continued, and a bullion fund of seven millions is to be maintained, the bullion fund of seven millions is to be maintained, the balance in the treasury cannot conveniently be reduced below twelve millions of dollars, as the system of an Independent Treasury cannot be conducted with a less available balance than five millions, so as to have the needful amount at all times at the numerous points where the public expenditure is made.

with a less available balance than lave millions, so as to have the needful amount at all times at the numerous points where the public expenditure is made.

Survey of the Coast.

It gives me great pleasure to refer to the progress of this important work during the four last years. The whole coast is divided into eleven sections, and in ten active operations have been carried on during this whole period. With only one link of twenty-six miles south of the Chesapeake to be filled up, an unbroken triangulation now extends from the mouth of the Kennebec river, in Maine, to the harbor of Beaufort in North Carolina. The topography and hydrography have made corresponding progress. The harbors of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Newburyport, Ipswich, Gloucester, Salem, Wellfiet, Massachusetts, and others, have been surveyed. New shoals have been discovered and sounded out in the vicinity of Nantucket. The dangerous sholls along the seacoast of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, Hatterns shoels and Frying-Pan shoals, have been made known to the navigator in excellent preliminary charts. The survey of the Chesapeake bay is now nearly completed, and that of the rivers flowing into it has been commenced. Some of the most important harbors on the Southern coast, as Hatterns iniet, Ocraoke inlet, Beaufort harbor, Cape Fear entrance, Roman Shoals, Charleston harbor, North Edisto river. Tybee entrance, and the Savannah river, have been surveyed, and the charts are, or soon will be published. The survey of Georgetown harbor, in South Carolina, and of the entrance of St. John river, Florida, have been commenced. The triangulation and reconnoissance of the vicinities of Cape Fear entrance, Georgetown harbor, Cape Reman, Charleston, North Edisto, Savannah, and entrance to the St. John are gradually and steadily advancing. In a few years an unbroken series, with points well determined by astronomical and other observations, will cover the coast from the Ponobscot river in Maine, to the St. Mary's prolimary charts have been published of Ga excepting the harbor of Santa Barbars, which is now in the hards of the engraver. Charts of the coast, from Montercy to the routh of the Columbia river, published two years since, and that from San Diego

to San Francisco, are now undergoing the last revision. The charts of the surveys north of the mouth of the Evolumbia river, are duly expected, and will be published as early as practicable. Besides the coast, several of the harbors have been carefully examined. In addition to this, good progress has been made in the survey of the waters of San Francisco bay. A plan of the city has been published, to which will soon be added the adjacent longmaph. The triangulation embraces the waters of San Francisco and Suisan bays, extending from Mare Island Straits to the entrance, and for several miles up and down rive coast. The topography has been completed for a chart of San Francisco bay, and the hydrography will be executed the coming winter. The triangulation of the Columbia river has been extended thirty-three miles from its mouth.

A commencement has also been made in the survey of the Santa Barbars islands, including the laud serveys, by the Godetic method. In connection with this rapid progress of the survey on this coast, observations have been made for latitude and longitude, and the magnetic variation. The geographical position of the coast, from the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to San Diego, has been established; the latitude and longitude of the most important headlands having been determined by sufficiently numerous and reliable preliminary observations. The latitude and songitude of the most important headlands have been thus determined. On the Atlantic and Gulf coast the usual attention has been given to the same subject. Magnetic observations have been made extenteen latitude stations have been concupied, and ten base lines measured. A great extension has been given to the method of determining the longitudes of cardinal points by using the electric magnetic telegraph—a method of admitting of a degree of precision not hitherto attainable by other means. The exploration of the Suff stream has been continued. Great progress has been made in publishing the results of the survey. For the source, such as the p

four from the Fifth Auditor's Bureau, were, as required by law, transferred to the office of the Lighthouse Board.

The Board has been assidnously engaged in the proper duties assigned it. From the practical knowledge and high professional and scientific attainments combined in the eminent gentlemen comprising it, there is no reason to doubt that all the benefits contemplated by this new organization of that branch of the public service will be fully realized.

A detailed report of the operations of the Board, comprising such changes and improvements in the present system as in its judgment have become necessary, is submitted with the present report.

Under the act of the 31st August last, providing for the construction of not less than six revenue outters, the department advertised for proposals for the building of six vessels of designated size and finish. Proposals have accordingly been received, and the contract for the whole number has been awarded to the lowest bidder, under ample security for its faithful execution. The appropriation made will be sufficient for the construction of said vessels, and their perfect equipment for service.

Of the several custom houses authorized, or in corrse of construction, that at New Orleans has propressed as far as circumstances would permit; that at Savannah has been completed and occupied; at Charleston the foundation is progressing with all possible despatch. Sites have been purchased, and proposals publicly invited for the erection of custom house buildings at Mobile, Norfolk, Bangor, Louisville, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. Sites have been selected at Bath and Waldoboro', Maine, 'and Wilmington, in Delaware; and their purchase will be completed when the cession of jurisdiction shall have been obtained St. Louis, and Cincinnati. Sites have been selected at Bath and Waldoboro', Maine, 'and Wilmington, in Delaware; and their purchase will be completed when the cession of jurisdiction shall have been obtained from the States in which they are respectively situated, in accordance with the requirements of the joint resolution of September, 1841. A site has been relected for the building authorized at Richmond, Virginia. So much of the appropriation, however, will be absorbed by its purchase that it has been deemed advisable to delay for the present any steps towards the erection of the building, with the view of requesting from Congress an additional appropriation, and the removal of the existing restriction as to the amount of expenditure. Contracts have been made for the erection of the custom house buildings at San Francisco, in California, and Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania; and the buildings will be prosecuted to completion with the utmost possible despatch. The restrictions imposed upon the department by limited appropriations in the various acts authorizing the erection of custom houses and post offices, forbid in many the erection of fire-proof buildings, or the adoption of plans embracing a style of material comparable with many of the local public or private buildings in the same places.

Within these limited appropriations, in many cases,

many of the local public or private buildings in the same places.

Within these limited appropriations, in many cases, accommodations must be provided for the custom house, post office, United States courts, offices for United States Marshal, and Clerk of the United States courts. The great value of the papers which must necessarily collect within the buildings embracing the above mentioned offices, demand that every precaution should be taken on the part of the government to prevent their destruction by fire. Some of the appropriations at the control of the department have been reduced by the purchase of the necessary site, or were originally so limited as to render it doubtful if the contemplated buildings, with proper accommodations, can be erected without additional appropriations being made. Special communications in relation to some of these will be made to Congress as soon as specific information can be obtained.

The contract for the extension and re-organization of the Baltimore custom house building, has been concluded, in conformity with the act of the last session.

last session.

The great distance and consequent difficulty and delay in communicating with Oregon has prevented any definite progress being made in the erection of the proposed building at Astoria.

The operations of the department arising out of the provisions made for sick and disabled seamen, are becoming daily more onerous and extended.

In consequence of the rapid expansion of our commerce, both foreign and domestic, the funds arising from the monthly contributions of twenty cents from the parties for twhose benefit this truly beneficent system has been established, are insufficient for their relief, without the addition of direct appropriations by Congress.

by Congress.

The previous appropriations from the treasury for the relief of sick scamen have amounted to \$969,069
34, besides \$928,319 20 for the purchase of sites, the erection of hospital buildings, furniture, resider to

34, besides \$928,319 20 for the purchase of sites, the erection of hospital buildings, furniture, repairs &c.

The department recommends a continuance of the appropriations for the relief of sick seamen and boatmen, to the needful extent for supplying the deficiency in the amount received from the hospital fund; but it is not at present prepared to advise the erection of more marine hospitals. The experience of the department induces me to believe that it is in every way preferable to make an arrangement for the care of sick seamen with local hospitals of high standing, which are under the immediate and vigilant supervision of citizens of the highest respectability, at the respective places. Such arrangements exist at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and at some other points, at a fixed weekly rate for each seaman, the cost of which is greatly less than it would be in a public hospital, and where the care and attention which the patients receive are fully equal to what they could possibly obtain in a government institution, and their medical treatment is also under the direction of the most eminent professional talents and experience. In all places where a similar arrangement can be made, I am of opinion it should be preferred, rather than erect other marine hospitals in addition to those already authorized, as I believe both the comfort of the sick, and economy of expenditure, would be promoted by the adoption of the former plan.

Under the system which has been so long and so steadily pursued by the government as regards this useful, but generally improvident class of men, there is probably no instance where so much relief is granted and so generally distributed, and with so much advantage to the parties interested, as that by the marine hospital fund under its present regulations.

While the benefit of this fund is extended to almost all the collection districts of the United States, hospitals are completed and in full operation at Chelsea near Boston, Massachusetts; Norfolk, Virginia; Ocracoke, North Carolina; Cleveland, Ohio; Chieago, Illinois; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Louisville and Paducah, Kentucky; Natchez, Mississippi; New Orleans, Louisiana; Mobile, Alabama; and Key West, Florida. Appropriations have been made and buildings authorized to be erected at Napoleon, Arkansas; St. Louis, Missouri; San Francisco, California; Evanswille, Indiana; Portland, Maine; and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Estimates of appropriations for the completion of the buildings at St. Louis, and for the fencing and heating the buildings and work necessary for their protection at Chicago, in Illinois, Cleveland, in Ohio, Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, Louisville, in Kentucky, Paducah, Napoleon, and Natchez, have been submitted.

These estimates are based upon a careful calcula-

Pittsburg, in Tennsylvania, Louisville, in Kentucky, Paducah, Napoleon, and Natchez, have been submitted.

These estimates are based upon a careful calculation of the amount and quantity of work to be done, and are deemed indispensably necessary for the buildings and grounds referred to.

A contract has been made for the buildings at San Francisco, and those at Napoleon and St. Louis are nearly completed; that at St. Louis has been delayed, awaiting a further appropriation.

A site has been purchased at Evansville, but the balance of the appropriation is not sufficient to erect a suitable building, and an additional appropriation of \$20,000 is respectfully submitted.

A site has been selected for a hospital at Portland. Maine, but the department has not yet taken final action on the report of the commissioners appointed to select it.

The following statements connected with the subject accompany the present report, viz.:—

The following statements connected with the subject accompany the present report, viz.:—

Statement T exhibits the whole amount received from the monthly contributions of seamen under the act of 19th July, 1798, up to 1st July, 1852.

Statement U, exhibiting the amount appropriated by Congress for the purchase of sites, erection of marine hospitals, furniture, &c., designating the respective points and the amount of appropriations for each place.

rine hospitals, furniture, &c., designating the respective points and the amount of appropriations for each place.

Statement V, exhibiting the present state of the hospital fund, arising from the monthly contributions of the seamen, and the appropriations by Congress for their relief.

The Surcemé Court, in the case of Lawrence vs. Caswells, decided that no return of duties could be claimed by the parties who had not, at the time of making the entry, entered a written protest declaring specially the grounds on which they objected to pay the duties, and the department has felt itself bound by that decision, and has since declined to refund any duties alleged to be illegally assessed, except in cases where such written protest was made at the time, or where it evidently arose from a clerical error. This course involves great hardship in many cases where even the same parties, having, in certain entries, made a regular protest, have received back the duties erroneously assessed, agreeably to legal decisions, whilst in other cases, precisely similar fit every respect, but where the formality of a protest was not observed, no return can be made under the above decision of the Supreme Court. I would recommend these cases to the favorable action of Congress, by investing in the Treasury Department the power to return duties in all cases which may be similar to those on which the Supreme Court may have made decisions in favor of the claimants, even if no protest has been made at the time by the parties.

The attention of Congress was called at the last

if no protest has been made at the time by the parties.

The attention of Congress was called at the last session to the necessity of a law—and one was framed for the purpose but not acted on—to check the multiplicity of suits against the collectors of the customs for duties alleged to be improperly collected, by obliging the same parties to consolidate all their suits of a similar kind in one action; and also where one party has already entered a suit that no others involving the same principle should be instituted, on the Treasury Department agreeing, upon notice from other claimants, that the decision of the suit which may have been already entered, should govern in the settlement of others. As it now is, the same parties, vexatiously, and with the view to increase their costs, will enter separate and numerous suits, all precisely similar in the facts and circumstances.

It is also essential that in all suits against collectors there should be the right of appeal to the Supreme Court without regard to the amount, as there are numerous decisions made in the lower courts, involving important principles which would probably be reversed, was an appeal granted, but which the amount involved does not admit of an appeal under existing laws.

Congress at its last session having appropriated

be reversed, was an appeal granted, but which the amount involved does not admit of an appeal under existing laws.

Congress at its last session having appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for locating surf boats on the coast of the United States, the department called upon the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for a report showing the point swhere they could be most advantageously employed for the purpose of saving life and property from shipwreck. This report has lately been received, giving twelve points on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts as suitable locations; and orders will immediately issue for the supplying the same with the requisite boats and their appurtenances; and as soon as other suitable locations along the coast are furnished this department from the office of the Coast Survey, measures will be immediately taken for furnishing them likewise. Numerous reports have been made to the department of the great saving of life and property on our coast by means of these boats; and I would respectfully suggest that a further appropriation of ten thousand dollars be made for this laudable object, and that power be granted this department to expend from time to time such portions of it as may be required to keep the boats and fixtures in repairs for immediate use, and compensate persons for taking care of them. te use, and compensate persons for

immediate use, and compensate persons for taking care of them.

The subject of the fisheries being one of high importance, and having recently attracted great and general attention. I transmit herewith a highly interesting and valuable report prepared for this department by Lorenzo Sabine, Esq., embracing:

1. A report on the fisheries in the American seas of France, Spain, and Portugal.

2. A report on the fisheries of Newfoundland, NAS Scotia. Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Maddelene Islands, Bay of Chalcurs, Labrador, and New Brunswick.

iene islands, Bay of Chalcurs, Labrador, and New Brunswick.

3. Report on the fisheries of the United Staces.

4. Review of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, as to the intent and meaning of the first article of the convention of 1818.

The following statements accompany the present report, viz.:—

A. Statement of duties, revenues, aid public expenditures during the fired branch of the convention.

A. Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, during the fiscal year anding June 30, 1852, agreeably to warrants issued exclusive of trust funds and treasury notes funded.

B. Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, for the first quarter of the fiscal year, from July 1 to September 30, 1852, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of aust funds and treasury notes funded.

C. Statement of advasces from the treasury on account of the expenses of each custom house in the United States during the year ending on the 30th June, 1852.

June, 1852.

D. Statement of the number of persons employed in each district of the United States, for the collec-

tion of customs, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, with their occupation and compensation, per act of 3d March, 1849.

E. Statement of the public debt on the 1st January, 1852

1853.
F. Statement of the redemption of treasury notes during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852.
G. Statement exhibiting the total value of imports, and the imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1821 to 1852; showing, also, the value of the domestic and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.
H. Statement exhibiting the value of imports annually, from 1821 to 1852, designating separately the amount of specie, free and dutiable goods, respectively.

ively.

1. Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported during the years ending on the 30th o June, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and

June, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, (after deducting the re-exportations.) and the amount of duty which accrued on each during the same periods, respectively.

K. Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported annually, from 1821 to 1852, inclusive, and also the amount of importation over exportation, and of exportation over importation during the same years.

L. Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of wines, spirits, &c., imported annually, from 1843 to 1852, inclusive; and also showing the foreign cost per gallon under specific and ad valorem duties.

M. Statement showing the value of goods remaining in warchouses at the close of each quarter, from the 30th of September 1847, to the 30th of June, 1852, as exhibited by the quarterly returns of the collectors of the customs, under the provisions of the act of the 6th of August, 1846; and also the amount of duties payable thereon.

of duties payable thereon.

N. Statement exhibiting the value of dutiable.

chandise re-exported annually, from 1821 to 1852 inclusive; and showing also the value re-exported from warehouses under the act of August 6, 1846. O. Statement exhibiting the value of foreign mer-

chandise imported, re-exported and consumed, annually, from 1821 to 1852, inclusive; and also the estimated population and rate of consumption, per capita, during the same periods. P. Statement exhibiting the value of merchandise and domestic produce, &c., exported annually, from 1821 to 1852.

1821 to 1852.

Q. Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of cotton exported annually, from 1821 to 1852, inclusive, and the average price per pound.

R. Statement exhibiting the aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions exported annually, from 1821 to 1852.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of